

DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL

(PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT).



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1918.

EXETER:

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1919.

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**SUMMARY showing the principal general items
of the Vital Statistics, etc., for 1918,
contained in the Report.**

Area of the Administrative County

(Census, 1911) 1,658,995 acres.

Population Year 1917 **Year 1918**
369,651 **372,150** persons.

Number of Sanitary Districts .. { 33 Urban, 18 Rural, } 57
6 Port

BIRTH RATE Year 1916. Year 1917. **Year 1918.**
.. 15.9 13.3 **13.2**

DEATH RATE 15.3 15.9 **16.8**

Principal Infectious Diseases

Death Rate 0.4 0.2 **0.3**

Tuberculosis Death Rate .. 1.3 1.5 **1.6**

Cancer Death Rate .. 1.4 1.5 **1.3**

INFANT MORTALITY.. .. 70 69 **68**

1st September, 1919.

To the Chairman and Members of the Devon County Council.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report which deals with Public Health matters in the Administrative County for the year 1918.

It has been necessary again on account of the war, to omit many details and to condense matters in tables without losing a continuity of records.

The chief sanitary circumstances of the County, which stood out most in evidence during the year were the following :—

The Birth Rate in keeping with the rest of the Country was still on the decline, and was the lowest on record, and will only be remedied by factors concerning the moral and religious conditions of the community. In only 3 of the urban and 2 of the rural areas was it above that of the Death Rate, and in 2 urban districts the number of births was only half that of deaths. Another disquieting fact revealed is the ever increasing number of illegitimate births. For last year, nearly one in every 13 births was an illegitimate one.

The death rate was unfortunately higher by nearly one per thousand of the population, and was due to the severe outbreak of Influenza which swept over the Country in the autumn. The virulence of it was felt everywhere, and it spared no class or condition. The mortality was greatest in the age period 25-45 years, and among females, especially during pregnancy. There were 833 deaths registered from the disease against 201 for the previous year. The largest number occurred in Torquay (84), Bideford (38), Northam (35), Paignton (29), and Newton Abbot (27). In addition to these deaths registered as directly due to Influenza, there were 100 more deaths from Inflammation of the lungs, the cause of these being probably due to Influenzal infection.

Unfortunately the epidemic occurred when there was a great shortage of doctors and nurses, and many cases succumbed before they could be visited; so bad was this in North Devon that in answer to appeals from Appledore and North Tawton, two members

of the School Medical Staff went to the aid of the overtaxed doctors in these two areas.

Were it not for this unusual Influenza mortality, the death rate of the County would probably have been something just over 14 per 1000, as the number of deaths from other causes, with the exception of Tuberculosis and a few rare causes, were appreciably less than in the previous year.

The death rate for the principal infectious diseases was one decimal point higher than that for the previous year, and was due to a slightly larger increase in the number of the different diseases, with the exception of Measles which was considerably in excess. No case of Small Pox was notified, although it was more prevalent generally throughout the country.

The campaign against Tuberculosis has still been maintained at the same level, but in spite of the efforts taken, the number of notified cases and deaths still continue to increase. After 6 years experience of present day administration, I am convinced that until we have (1) compulsory segregation of highly infectious diseases in the same manner as pertains to other dangerous infectious diseases, (2) earlier notification of the disease by paying a much higher fee to practitioners for such, (3) better housing, (4) better food supply (especially among the young), and (5) power to deal with infected meat and milk, the disease will remain with all its crippling and sad associations. It is interesting in this connection to state that from carefully kept records during the 12 months, May 1918—May 1919, of the 493 notifications of death from Tuberculosis received from the District Registrars, 7.5% were notified within 2 years of their death, 13.1% within one year, 23.9% within 6 months, 8.3% within one month, 15.4% within one week, 9.9% after death and 18.4% were never notified at all. As it is generally recognised that ordinary cases of consumption which are not arrested live about 3 or 5 years, it may be assumed that the majority of the notified cases were sources of infection and not under control during several years of their lives on account of the failure of early notification.

Maternity and Child Welfare work has received a good deal of

attention, and far reaching schemes, at the suggestion of the Local Government Board, have been put in operation to improve the stock from which the future race has to be reared. Unfortunately the work has been hindered by the insufficient number and quality of Health Visitors. Both these conditions are now being remedied. The Infant Mortality is one point less than that for 1917, but is much too high for the County. This will probably be lowered when better housing conditions and the influence of health visiting has had time to mature, together with an improved Midwifery service. The value of the latter, cannot be over rated. We want a more highly trained, and therefore better paid official to undertake the very important work not only of midwifery itself, but to bring influence to bear on the pre-natal and post-natal conditions of the Mothers and Children.

The measures taken to prevent and treat Venereal Diseases were continued at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital and St. Mary's Home, Exeter. Unfortunately the Clinic at Plymouth did not come into existence until this year, but it is now in full operation and provides for the Western Division of the County. Steps are being taken to provide a Clinic at Barnstaple and Torquay. These will add considerably to the facilities for treatment in the north and south of the county. They will be run in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensaries in these areas. Doubt has been expressed in some quarters as to the value of these clinics, chiefly on account of the impossibility in getting patients to submit to prolonged continuous treatment after the acute symptoms have subsided. With regard to prevention it is significant to read the findings of the late Interdepartmental Committee on the subject. The members report their unanimous view that the true safeguard against these diseases is "Individual continence and a high standard of moral life."

The housing condition of the working classes which for many years, owing to the indifference on the part of departments and officials concerned, have been getting steadily worse, and is now engaging the attention of the Government. The position of the County Council in regard to it has been, and is now, that of a watch dog. When

I commenced my duties as County Medical Officer I carried out the only duty that I was entitled to perform under the different Housing Acts viz :—To make representation under Sec. 52 of the Act of 1890, in connection with certain houses in Holsworthy, but the County Council went no further than approaching the Local Government Board on the subject, and the matter fell through.

Seeing that County Councils are becoming more and more administrative authorities in all the important matters of public health, and that satisfactory housing lies at the foundation of all these efforts, it seems only logical that their Medical Officer of Health should decide whether in the meaning of the Acts houses are in *all* respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but up to now his advice has not been sought in any of the housing schemes that are being formulated. For the future, our hopes hang on the newly appointed Ministry of Health, to bring order out of chaos in public health administration, especailly in taking broad views in preventive rather than in curative treatment, and in this connection I hope that some use may be made of the Police Force, the status of which has been so lately improved. These officers could be empowered with “ direct action ” in many small but important sanitary matters, and so help the Sanitary Inspectors who have such large areas to supervise. This procedure would also be of service to the police in forwarding their own special duties.

I am glad to report that a step forward has been made in dealing with Mental Deficiency and Insanity ; for the former a Specialist has been appointed to deal chiefly with the preventive side of the subject. His future reports should be full of interest, whilst in regard to Insanity, this disease has at last been recognised as “ a disease,” and we now have our Mental Hospital instead of Asylum. It is hoped that the next step will be to provide clinics for Nervous Disorders, in order to lessen the number of patients who through early neglect of their ailments, become chronic cases in the Mental Hospital.

I am,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE ADKINS.

TABLE I.
(LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE I.)
(Census, 1911.)

Districts.	Acreage.	Total Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses	Average No. of persons per house.
URBAN.				
Ashburton	6963	2494	710	3.5
Axminster .. ..	..	1926	..	..
Bampton	7799	1570	359	4.3
Barnstaple	2235	14508	3539	4.0
Bideford	3416	9088	1927	4.5
Brixham	5626	8300	1800	4.4
Buckfastleigh ..	1365	2421	580	4.0
Budleigh Salterton ..	975	2170	554	3.9
Crediton	1087	3640	996	3.6
Dartmouth	1925	7005	1548	4.5
Dawlish	1486	4099	1066	3.8
Exmouth	4630	11963	2975	4.0
Holsworthy	703	1500	310	4.8
Honiton	3134	3191	713	4.8
Ilfracombe	5627	8935	2201	4.0
Ivybridge	651	1730	300	5.0
Kingsbridge	1046	3049	770	3.9
Lynton	7202	1770	456	3.9
Newton Abbot	4153	13712	3215	4.3
Northam	3088	5500	1272	4.3
Okehampton	503	3175	652	4.8
Ottery St. Mary ..	10008	3700	926	4.0
Paignton	5188	11241	3000	4.0
Salcombe	1181	2032	518	3.9
Seaton	1178	1694	424	3.9
Sidmouth	1572	5612	1268	4.4
South Molton	5910	2742	712	4.0
Tavistock	1562	4392	1083	4.0
Teignmouth	1589	9215	2134	4.3
Tiverton	17679	10205	2400	4.2
Torrington, Great ..	3592	3021	725	4.1
Torquay	3906	38772	8459	4.6
Totnes	1422	4121	980	4.0
Total	118401	208493	48572	4.2
RURAL.				
Axminster	52135	12343	2951	..
Barnstaple	129768	18184	4317	4.1
Bideford	55975	6306	1472	4.2
Broadwoodwidge ..	29294	2390	530	4.5
Crediton	93370	10919	..	..
Culmstock	20972	3346	783	4.2
Holsworthy	79518	7347	1668	4.4
Honiton	73043	9597	2263	4.2
Kingsbridge	70818	11641	3095	3.7
Newton Abbot	99173	19508	4591	4.2
Okehampton	132818	13601	3166	4.3
Plympton St. Mary ..	73413	21437	4704	4.5
South Molton	117432	10908	2236	4.8
St. Thomas	115100	24835	5945	4.1
Tavistock	151616	16128	3504	4.6
Tiverton	85368	15340	3500	4.3
Torrington	79803	8970	2071	4.3
Totnes	80978	11751	..	..
Total	1540594	224551	46803	4.3
Administrative County	658995	431118	95375	4.1



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LIST OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

District.	Name	Date Report received.	Report Printed or otherwise.
URBAN.		1919.	
Ashburton	.. Dr. S. C. Jellicoe	.. 20th June	Manuscript.
Axminster	.. „ William Langran	.. 10th June	Manuscript
Bampton	.. „ T. W. Widger Bovey	3rd June	Typewritten
Barustaple	.. „ H. C. Jonas	.. 26th July	Printed
Bideford	.. „ Ellis Pearson	.. 23rd June	Typewritten
Brixham	.. „ R. Busher Thompson	4th March	Printed
Buckfastleigh	.. „ Sydney R. Williams	24th May	Typewritten
Budleigh Salterton	.. „ Clarence Beesley	.. 11th June	Printed
Crediton	.. „ H. F. L. Hugo	.. 18th June	Printed
Dartmouth	.. „ J. H. Harris	.. 29th April	Printed
Dawlish	.. „ H. B. Mapleton	.. 27th May	Printed
Exmouth	.. „ Clarence Beesley	.. 25th June	Printed
Holsworthy	.. „ W. G. Gray	..	No Report
Honiton	.. „ A. E. Ash	.. 4th June	Printed
Ilfracombe	.. „ E. Slade-King	.. 1th June	Printed
Ivybridge	.. „ Charles C. Cooper	.. 11th July	Manuscript
Kingsbridge	.. „ W. T. Webb	..	No Report
Lynton	.. „ H. J. Edwards	.. 10th June	Typewritten
Newton Abbot	.. „ H. B. Mapleton	.. 15th May	Printed
Northam	.. „ Edwin J. Toye	.. 1st April	Typewritten
Okehampton	.. „ Edward H. Young	.. 26th May	Typewritten
Ottery St. Mary	.. „ Thomas Cussen	.. 10th June	Manuscript
Paignton	.. „ C. W. Vickers	.. 4th July	Printed
Salcombe	.. „ Daniel O. Twining	.. 16th April	Printed
Seaton	.. „ F. M. Reynolds	.. 6th May	Printed
Sidmouth	.. „ J. Sheldon Withers	.. 15th January	Typewritten
South Molton	.. „ Philip H. Seal	.. 12th June	Typewritten
Tavistock	.. „ J. Leslie Watt	.. 6th May	Typewritten
Teignmouth	.. „ F. Stanley L. Piggott	9th May	Typewritten
Tiverton	.. „ N. Wood Hill	.. 11th June	Printed
Torrington, Great	.. „ F. Pridham	..	No Report
Torquay	.. „ T. Dunlop	.. 5th June	Printed
Totnes	.. „ H. R. Allingham	.. 5th June	Typewritten
RURAL.			
Axminster	.. Dr. William Langran	.. 10th June	Manuscript
Barnstaple	.. „ H. C. Jonas	.. 16th June	Printed
Bideford	.. „ Leonard H. Betts	.. 13th June	Typewritten
Broadwoodwidge	.. „ Charles G. Gibson	.. 17th June	Typewritten
Crediton	.. „ L. Powne	.. 14th June	Printed
Culmstock	.. „ S. F. Huth	.. 10th June	Manuscript
Holsworthy	.. „ W. G. Gray	..	No Report
Honiton	.. „ D. Steele Perkins	.. 10th June	Printed
Kingsbridge	.. „ W. T. Webb	..	No Report
Newton Abbot	.. „ H. B. Mapleton	.. 24th April	Typewritten
Okehampton	.. „ E. H. Young	.. 23rd May	Typewritten
Plympton St. Mary	.. „ S. Noy Scott	.. 26th May	Typewritten
South Molton	.. „ George F. Sydenham	3rd May	Typewritten
St Thomas	.. „ L. P. Black	.. 2nd August	Printed
Tavistock	.. „ C. C. Brodrick	..	No Report
Tiverton	.. „ John R. R. Pollock	21st May	Typewritten
Torrington	.. „ E. Slade-King	.. 10th June	Printed
Totnes	.. „ S. C. Jellicoe	.. 7th June	Typewritten

LIST OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH—*Continued.*

District.	Name.	Date Report received.	Report printed or otherwise.
PORT.			
Barnstaple ..	Dr. Valentine	1919 ..17th June	Manuscript
Dartmouth & Totnes ..	J. H. Harris	..15th July	Manuscript
Exeter ..	Clarence Beesley	..18th July	Manuscript
Kingsbridge & Salcombe	Daniel O. Twining	..18th July	Typewritten
Plymouth ..	F. M. Williams	..18th June	Typewritten
Teignmouth ..	F. Stanley Piggott	..No report	

LIST OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DATE REPORT RECEIVED
URBAN.		
Ashburton	Alfred Wilson	1919 1st March
Axminster	George A. Millard	22nd March
Bampton	Ernest Rogers	27th February
Barnstaple	John Hill	26th February
Bideford	John Lugg	1st March
Brixham	James H. Lowe	5th March
Buckfastleigh	Lionel M. Williams	23rd January
Budleigh Salterton	John Badgery Holden	21st March
Crediton	Thomas Jones	27th February
Dartmouth	F. J. Voisey	28th February
Dawlish	S. F. C. Churchward	4th March
Exmouth	James Wilson	28th February
Holsworthy	F. Vanstone	1st March
Honiton	A. J. Redfern	7th May
Ilfracombe	R. Vicary	17th March
Ivybridge	William Henry Full	21st February
Kingsbridge	T. W. Latham	No report
Lynton	Arthur John Meakins	7th April
Newton Abbot	Henry Judd	23rd January
Northam	Arthur Richards	13th May
Okehampton	W. J. Avery	19th February
Ottery St. Mary	John Streat	7th February
Paignton	Joseph Crathorn	5th March
Salcombe	T. W. Latham	No report
Seaton	E. W. Skinner	17th June
Sidmouth	E. St. Leger Whitford	14th February
South Molton		No report
Tavistock	Frederick Camble	31st March
Teignmouth	John T. Drake	21st February
Tiverton	John Siddalls	12th May
Torrington, Great	G. Leate	22nd February
Torquay	Charles Macmahon	26th April
Totnes	Andrew Warren	12th April

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

LIST OF SANITARY INSPECTORS—*continued.*

District.	Name.	Date of receipt of Report.
RURAL.		1919
Axminster	.. Alfred James Redfern	7th May
Barnstaple	William Barlow and John Ackland	28th January
Bideford	.. Henry D. Dack	.. 1st May
Broadwoodwidge	.. James Frayne	.. 2nd April
Crediton	.. Samuel Pridham	.. 13th May
Culmstock	.. R. W. Beadon	.. 21st March
Holsworthy	.. George Randle	.. No report received.
Honiton	.. Alfred James Redfern	.. 7th May
Kingsbridge	..	No report
Newton Abbot	.. Richard Alfred Rogers	.. 11th March
Okehampton	.. G. Smale and S. Hooper	24th February
Plympton St. Mary	.. William Edward Horton	.. 16th May
South Molton	.. William S. Gardner	.. 6th March
St. Thomas	.. Edward Hare Quick	.. 4th March
Tavistock	.. T. H. Harris	.. 24th March
Tiverton	.. Robert Ellis	.. 28th February
Torrington	.. Richard Gomer	.. 7th March
Totnes	.. W. F. Follet	.. 24th March
"	.. W. H. Full	.. 13th February

Acts of Parliament.—During the year three Acts of Parliament dealing with Public Health were placed on the Statute Book. They were (1) Education Act (2) Maternity and Child Welfare Act and (3) Midwives Act.

Education Act.—This deals with all phases of Education, but out of the 52 sections, eight bear directly on the medical aspect of the question. Sections 14, 15 and 16 deal with employment in regard to the prohibitions, restrictions and penalties of illegal employment of children and young persons. Sec. 17 deals with the physical training: 18 provides for the extension of medical inspection in Elementary Schools to Secondary Schools and Continuation Classes: 19 provides for medical inspection and treatment of children in nursery schools (children over two and under 5 years of age): sec. 20 extends the provisions of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act 1914 which relates to

mentally defective children—to physically and epileptic children. Sec. 25 prohibits education authorities from making a domiciliary service for treatment by medical practitioners. Sec. 29 definitely decides that Education Authorities can put in force sec. 12 of the Children Act, 1908, which deals with the prosecution of parents or guardians for neglecting the health of children, and pay for the cost of such prosecution.

Maternity and Child Welfare Act.—This contains further provisions for the health of mothers and young children up to five years of age. It contains five sections. Sec. 1 gives power to Local Authorities to make arrangements subject to the consent of the L.G.B. for (a) the appointment of Health Visitors, (b) provisions of midwives, (c) a doctor during pregnancy and during the period of confinement for mother and child (d) a maternity centre, (e) hospital treatment, (f) food, (g) creches and day nurseries, (h) convalescent homes, (i) homes for the children under 5 years of widowed, deserted and unmarried mothers. Sec. 2 imposes on local authorities the necessity of appointing a special committee on which shall be not less than two women, to deal with these matters, subject to certain restrictions. The remaining sections deal with expenses, etc.

Midwives Act.—This consists of 16 sections, amending or adding to the Midwives Act, 1902. The first five deal with the constitution, etc. of the Central Midwives Board, the next five sections relate to midwives in the matter of suspension, expenses, offences, and change of address. The next four deal with the duties of local supervising authorities (in Devon, the County Council) in the matter of contributing to the training of midwives and the payment of doctors when called in for emergency cases by midwives.

Orders and Circulars.—During the year the Local Government Board issued a great many orders, circular letters, and regulations dealing with (1) blind people (keeping a register); (2) Food control (7 orders), amongst which was one providing for food and milk for mothers and children up to 5 years of age and another for the provision of national kitchens; (3) Housing of the working classes, directed to all authorities in the matter of financial support for

submitted schemes, (4) National Insurance, dealing with discharged Tuberculous sailors and soldiers; (5) Cerebro-Spinal Fever, by which local authorities could provide means for diagnosis and treatment; (6) Notification of infectious diseases regulations. One special form to contain all notifications to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health; (7) Tuberculosis regulations dealing with soldiers and sailors in the matter of recruiting; (8) Venereal diseases, dealing with the means of diagnosis and new drugs for treatment, and the provision of extra accommodation for pregnant women suffering from these diseases.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRIES.

No Inquiry, in matter of loans for drainage, water supply or the provision of workmen's homes, took place in the County on account of the war.

BIRTHS.

During the year 5,535 births (urban 2,531, rural 3,004) were registered in the County, against 5,491, 6,707, 6,954, 7,517, and 8,152, for the five preceding years. The birth rate was 13.2 per 1,000. against 13.3, 15.9, 16.6, 17.2 and 17.7 for the five previous years,

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There were 400 (urban 202, rural 198) registered, giving a rate of 7.9 per cent for the urban and 6.5 per cent. for the rural areas, with a general rate of 7.2 per cent for the County, against 6.5, 5.6, 4.4, 4.5, 4.1 and 3.7 for the six previous years.

TABLE II.
BIRTH RATES.

Districts.	Rates per 1,000 of population.									
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Urban	19.3	18.8	18.1	18.1	17.0	16.2	15.6	14.8	12.4	12.3
Rural	20.6	19.7	19.6	18.7	18.5	18.1	17.6	16.8	14.1	14.1
Administrative County	20.0	19.2	18.8	18.4	17.7	17.2	16.6	15.9	13.3	13.2
England and Wales .	25.7	25.1	23.4	22.5	22.3	22.2	20.7	21.6	17.8	17.7

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 6270 (urban 3190, rural 3080), against 5899, 5941, 5595, and 5904 for the previous five years.

The net death rate was 16.8 per 1000, against 15.9, 15.3, 14.8, 12.8 and 12.8 for the five preceding years.

TABLE III.

DEATH RATES.

Districts.	Rates per 1,000 of population.									
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Urban . . .	13.6	13.6	13.6	14.1	13.3	13.2	15.6	15.9	17.2	17.4
Rural . . .	13.2	12.0	13.3	12.4	12.3	12.4	14.1	14.7	14.7	16.2
Administrative County	13.5	12.8	13.7	12.9	12.8	12.8	14.8	15.3	15.9	16.8
England and Wales .	13.7	12.8	13.1	12.1	12.1	12.4	13.6	14.0	14.4	17.6

INFANT MORTALITY.

By this is meant the number of deaths that occur among infants under one year of age, reckoned as so many per 1,000 of the births registered. It is generally held as the most delicate index of the efficiency of the sanitary administration of a district taken in its broadest sense.

The rate for the County was 68, against 69 for the previous year. That for England and Wales being 97, against 97 for 1917. It is the lowest rate, with the exception of that for 1914 on record.

TABLE VI.
1918.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

DISTRICTS.	Small Pox.			Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria and Membranous Croup			Enteric Fever.			Puerperal Fever		Erysipelas.		Poliomyelitis and Cerebro Meningitis.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Forms of Tuberculosis.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Hospital Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Hospital Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Hospital Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Hospital Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
URBAN.																										
Ashburton	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	4	3	2	..	..	18	7
Axminster	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	5	3
Bampton	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Barnstaple	6	..	..	23	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	43	27	21	2	..	..	108	31
Bideford	5	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	32	15	..	3	..	..	54	18
Brixham	2	..	..	18	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	36	7	..	1	..	..	59	13
Buckfastleigh	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	2
Budleigh Salterton	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	..	..	10	2
Crediton	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	7
Dartmouth	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	14	..	2	..	..	17	16
Dawlish	1	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	14	3
Exmouth	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	22	9	..	2	..	..	30	11
Holsworthy	No Report	Received.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honiton	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	1	..	9	5
Ilfracombe	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	9	6	1	..	..	28	10
Ivybridge	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	2	..	..	6	7
Kingsbridge	No Report	Received.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lynnton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	1
Newton Abbot	2	..	..	6	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	18	..	2	..	..	55	22
Northam	34	4	..	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	17	7	..	1	..	..	61	13
Okehampton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	1	9
Ottery St. Mary	4	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	4	..	1	..	..	15	6
Paignton	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	67	19	14	2	..	..	97	23
Salcombe	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	2	..	..	..	19	2
Seaton	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	7	4
Sidmouth	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	14	8
South Molton	4	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	6	1	..	..	30	5
Tavistock	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	..	2	..	..	20	5
Teignmouth	21	..	17	9	1	6	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	1	64	17	..	..	..	..	101	19
Tiverton	4	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	25	13
Torrington	2	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
Torquay	12	..	10	47	4	38	2	..	..	2	2	5	..	1	1	144	63	23	8	5	..	241	78
Totnes	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	24	10	..	3	..	..	31	13
Totals	138	4	30	215	19	51	19	3	2	6	4	57	3	2	2	591	275	77	46	6	..	1111	356
RURAL.																										
Axminster	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	10	1	1	1	..	21	11
Barnstaple	9	..	..	17	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	48	22	..	1	..	..	82	28
Bideford	9	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	6	5	..	2	..	..	55	7
Broadwoodwider	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
Crediton	14	..	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	15	..	1	..	..	52	17
Culmstock	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	9	3
Holsworthy
Honiton	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	5	4	..	..	..	14	5
Kingsbridge
Newton Abbot	18	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	53	27	6	5	2	..	85	37
Okehampton	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	3	..	..	4	19
Ottery St. Mary	39	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	49	29	10	4	..	..	126	35
South Molton	13	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	23	8	..	1	..	..	43	10
St. Thomas	6	..	..	14	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	148	28	..	5	..	..	182	33
Tavistock	No Report	Received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiverton	15	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	15	10	7	2	..	..	46	15
Torrington	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	..	..	..	15	11
Totnes	4	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	24	12	2	1	2	..	41	14
Totals	139	..	..	127	4	..	22	3	..	2	..	21	6	5	2	429	201	31	29	5	..	781	245
PORT.																										
Barnstaple
Dartmouth and Totnes
Exeter
Kingsbridge & Salcombe
Plymouth	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Teignmouth
Totals	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Administrative County	279	4	32	342	23	51	43	6	4	8	4	78	9	8	5	1020	476	108	75	11	..	1897	602

TABLE IV.

DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

Districts.	Rates per 1,000 Registered Births.									
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Urban . . .	83	83	103	75	84	67	87	74	77	68
Rural . . .	76	67	89	72	69	60	81	66	63	67
Administrative County	80	75	96	73	76	63	84	70	69	68
England and Wales .	198	95	118	86	96	93	98	91	97	97

DISEASES AMENABLE TO SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Under this heading are included the seven infectious diseases which come under the Notification (Infectious Diseases) Act, 1889. These are small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhoid fever, puerperal fever, and erysipelas. To this list are added measles and whooping-cough, as these can be modified or prevented by sanitary regulations.

TABLE V.

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Districts.	Rates per 1,000 of population.									
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Urban . . .	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Rural . . .	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Administrative County	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3

In this table are set forth the death-rates of these diseases as they have occurred in the County during the past ten years.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Eight cases with 6 deaths were reported against 14 cases with 7 deaths for the previous year. Three cases occurred in the urban districts and 5 in the rural. In no instance was any connection traced between the different cases. There were 798 cases notified in England and Wales, against 1,465 for the previous year, in addition to 576 naval and military cases.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Only one case with a fatal result in a rural area was reported ; against 5 cases with one death in the previous year.

ANTHRAX.

No cases were reported during the year, the seventh in succession.

SMALL-POX.

No cases were reported during the year, the sixth in succession ; whilst there were 63 cases in England and Wales, against 7 for the previous year.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease occurred in 22 of the urban and in all but 2 of the rural areas. There were 276 (urban 126, rural 150) cases notified, with 4 (all urban) deaths, against 162 cases with 4 deaths for the previous year. The attack rate for the County was 0.74 against 1.20 for Rural England and Wales. The largest numbers in the urban districts were Northam (34) and Teignmouth (20), and in the rural in Plympton St. Mary (29) and Torrington (24).

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year this disease was reported in all but 3 of the urban and in all of the rural areas. There were 336 (urban 195, rural

141) cases notified, with 31 (urban, 24, rural 7) deaths. Last year 302 cases, with 25 deaths were reported. The percentage mortality rate for the cases notified was 9.2 against 8.2, 10.2, 8.7, 9.5 and 10.8 for the five previous years. The attack rate for the County was 0.90 per 1,000 of the population, against 1.16 for rural England and Wales. The highest rates were in the urban areas of Brixham and Sidmouth, and in the rural areas of Bideford, Culmstock and Plympton St. Mary.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 42 (urban 17, rural 25) cases notified, with 7 deaths, against 40 cases with 8 deaths for the previous year. The disease was reported in 10 of the urban and in 9 of the rural areas. The attack rate for the County was 0.11 per 1,000 population, against 0.15 for rural England and Wales. The largest number in the urban districts was in Barnstaple (6) and in the rural in St. Thomas (9). The majority of the latter occurring in the Exminster Mental Hospital.

MEASLES.

There were 5,141 (urban 3,306, rural 1,832, port 3) cases notified, with 51 deaths, against 2,937 cases, with 30 deaths, for the previous year. The disease was of a severe type and occurred generally throughout the County, necessitating the closing of 41 schools, against 26 for the previous year.

DIARRHŒA.

During the year, 17 deaths (urban 10, rural 7) were registered from this disease, which occurred in children under two years of age.

WHOOPING-COUGH.

This disease caused 32 deaths during the year, against 20, 51, 42, 36 and 58 for the five previous years. There were 27 schools closed, on account of the interference with education, against 13 for the preceding year,

ERYSIPELAS.

During the year this disease was reported in 34 of the 51 districts against 47 for the preceding year. There were 99 cases, with 10 deaths, against 83 cases with 3 deaths for 1917.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Under this heading are included all the diseases caused by the tubercle bacillus, chief amongst which is phthisis, or, as it is officially known "pulmonary tuberculosis." From this disease there were 517 (urban 280, rural 237) deaths, against 463, 418, 390, 390, 437, and 373 for the six preceding years. There were 100 deaths, against 106 and 108 for the two previous years due to the bacillus in other organs of the body. These together accounted for 617 deaths, against 569 and 526 for the two previous years with a rate of 1.6 per 1,000 population, against 1.5, 1.3, 1.1, 1.1, 1.0 and 1.2 for the six preceding years.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1912, 1,298 (males 637, females 663) cases of tuberculosis (pulmonary 1,090, others 208) were notified in the County, against 1,002, 778, 707 and 773 for the four previous years. The same neglect of notification still goes on with all its disastrous results, and will only be remedied when a higher fee is paid for notifications, and some heavy fines are inflicted for non-notification.

"HAWKMOOR" SANATORIUM.

**The following is the Report of the Medical Supt.
(Dr. J. C. Smyth).**

Number of patients in Institution on Jan. 1st, 1918, 68.

Number of patients admitted during the year, 216.

		M.	F.	Total.
Ages	5—15	4	14	18
	15—25	49	37	86
	25—35	38	32	70
	35—45	21	12	33
	45—55	7	2	9
		—	—	—
		119	97	216
		—	—	—

**TABLE VII.
TUBERCULOSIS.**

	BARNSTAPLE DISTRICT.						EXETER DISTRICT.						EXETER CITY.						PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.						GRAND TOTAL.
	Insured.		Non-insured.		Total.		Insured.		Non-Insured		Total.		Insured.		Non-Insured.		Total.		Insured.		Non-Insured		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
New In-patients at Dispensary ..	8	5	8	22	16	27	32	16	3	9	35	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	35	..	138
New Out-patients at Dispensary ..	76	21	40	40	116	61	8	5	12	14	20	19	56	23	21	42	77	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	358
Number of first visits paid : Pulmonary tuberculosis	112	40	70	88	182	128	86	38	36	48	122	86	32	15	16	25	48	40	194	91	90	173	284	264	1154
Surgical tuberculosis ..	17	13	30	28	47	41	9	4	12	15	21	19	5	1	4	6	9	7	18	9	22	42	40	51	235
Non tuberculosis ..	8	1	2	4	10	5	7	1	6	9	13	10	3	..	..	..	3	..	4	3	15	11	19	14	74
Suspect and remaining under observation	7	6	12	30	19	36	17	8	8	17	25	25	11	5	6	6	17	11	7	3	20	18	27	21	181
Fulmonary tuberculosis in early stages	48	15	39	38	87	53	46	34	16	28	62	62	27	11	9	17	36	28	51	27	21	52	72	79	479
" " medium stages	49	20	20	27	69	47	38	5	12	13	50	18	9	1	4	8	13	9	92	35	34	71	126	106	438
" " advanced stages	15	5	11	23	26	28	7	2	6	6	13	8	2	2	3	2	5	4	51	28	33	52	84	80	248
Unreported tuberculosis (including contacts)	115	75	173	307	288	382	6	4	3	3	9	7	1	..	5	5	6	5	97	47	51	110	148	157	1002
New cases under 5 years of age ..	..	..	7	3	7	3	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	5	1	5	1	..	..	14	6	14	6	39
" " between 5 and 16 years ..	..	..	35	36	35	36	1	..	20	29	21	29	..	1	12	13	12	14	1	1	67	71	68	72	287
" " between 16 and 25 years ..	46	26	10	12	56	38	46	28	14	7	60	35	25	12	..	2	25	14	83	53	13	20	96	73	397
" " between 25 and 35 years.	41	13	12	14	53	27	35	18	7	12	42	30	15	4	4	12	19	16	65	27	16	53	81	80	348
" " between 35 and 45 years ..	23	9	14	26	37	35	30	4	6	14	36	18	10	2	2	5	12	7	40	11	14	45	54	56	255
" " over 45 years ..	19	5	22	26	41	31	8	3	8	12	16	15	3	2	2	2	5	4	27	10	19	32	46	42	200
Re-visits	363	231	292	390	655	621	188	105	147	200	335	305	7	1	1	4	8	5	571	399	302	720	873	1119	3921
Number of contacts examined ..	224	249	519	1091	743	1340	22	21	104	186	126	207	5	10	34	48	39	58	54	89	667	904	721	993	4227
" of new contacts ..	13	12	27	75	40	87	19	11	57	109	76	120	3	4	28	38	31	42	40	47	196	295	236	342	974
" of tuberculosis contacts ..	16	13	26	42	42	55	3	3	6	6	9	9	..	..	5	6	5	6	24	26	38	94	62	120	308
" of non-tuberculosis contacts ..	206	232	469	1002	675	1234	19	14	77	131	96	145	4	4	29	39	33	43	12	13	107	144	119	157	2502
" of contacts suspect and remaining under observation ..	2	4	23	47	25	51	1	3	9	2	10	5	1	5	..	4	1	9	5	10	62	69	67	79	247
New cases probably due to direct personal or house infection	38	24	37	65	75	89	5	6	8	5	13	11	2	2	3	10	5	12	78	59	64	129	142	188	535
" " aggravated by nature of employment	77	21	24	15	101	36	2	2	4	3	6	5	2	2	..	4	2	6	122	12	18	7	140	19	315
" " where patient is unable to have a separate bedroom	37	16	29	31	66	47	6	1	7	6	13	7	4	2	3	5	7	7	32	13	41	55	73	68	288
" " living under insanitary conditions	1	2	2	5	3	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	20	19	32	23	66
Cases in which bacteriology was employed	102	38	33	53	135	91	17	4	3	2	20	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	49	42	74	177	123	552
" newly treated in shelters ..	2	1	..	2	2	3	3	..	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	4	2	16
" newly receiving tuberculine treatment	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	3	6
" for which nurses were newly employed	5	2	1	2	6	4	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	6	9	13	18	47
Houses reported to Sanitary Authorities	1	3	2	7	3	10	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	12	15	26	49	38	102

	"HAWKMOOR"		"IVYBANK."		TORQUAY DISPENSARY. (SMYRNA.)		BARNSTAPLE DISPENSARY.	
	In-Patients.		In-Patients		In-Patients.		In-Patients.	
			Out-Patients.				Out-Patients.	
			County.	City				
Admitted ..	219	60	39	140	35	4	43	177
Discharged ..	239	59	32	103	35	9	44	132
Remaining under treatment Dec. 31st, 1918.	48	20	53	192	13	47	6	124

Number of patients discharged during the year, 236

	M.	F.	Tot.
Ages 5—15	9	15	24
15—25	56	39	95
25—35	44	30	74
35—45	19	12	31
45—55	8	4	12
	—	—	—
	136	100	236
	—	—	—

Number of patients in Institution Dec. 31st, 1918, 48

Average period of treatment per patient was 82 days.

Total weight gained was 104 st. 9 lbs.

„ „ lost „ 9 st. 1 lb.

Nett. gain 95st. 8 lbs.

Average gain per patient 5 lbs. 11 oz.

Of those discharged, the condition on discharge was as follows :

Disease arrested	68
„ quiescent	50
„ improved	86
„ unimproved	21
„ worse ..	8
Deaths ..	3
	—
	236
	—

The number of ex-service men treated was 89

The number of patients treated during 1918 was smaller than that in 1917. Owing to the outbreak of diphtheria in the Sanatorium a few days before I took duty as Medical Superintendent, on February 23rd, 1918, so many of the patients and staff were found to be “ carriers ” that we were obliged to utilise one whole block as an Isolation Hospital, and for over two and a half months no females or

children were admitted, and only a limited number of males. This precautionary measure was not relaxed until fresh cases ceased to appear. As a protective measure it was decided that, in future, no children should be admitted without a recent certificate of immunity.

During the year we have made considerable advances in many directions, perhaps the most important of which has been the fuller employment of the resources of the land in supplying the needs of the establishment, and the greater utilization of patient labour for this purpose. We have also produced material for sale in addition to the above, such as potatoes, oats, hay, etc. The waste food has been utilized to feed pigs which realised the sum of £53 nett. There is great scope for further advance in these directions, which should result in a considerable monetary saving in the cost of running the establishment.

The number of patients capable of doing manual work has been relatively small—this is due to the nature of the cases sent here. Quite a large proportion have not been fit for work at all during the whole of their stay, and of those that have become fit to work, many have been only fit for the lighter forms of exercise—such as walking—during the greater part of their time here. Those who have been fit to work have been employed as follows :—felling trees and cutting them up with cross-cut saw ; cutting firewood ; making fences ; gardening, including digging and trenching, pruning, fruit picking, etc. ; farm work, including harvesting crops, sowing potatoes, cutting ferns for bedding, etc. ; pathmaking ; carpentry ; boot-mending ; attending to fires, keeping rooms in order and keeping baths and brasses in lavatory blocks clean and bright, washing up dishes after meals, etc., etc.

It has been a special object of endeavour to provide recreation and amusement for patients, and concerts, theatrical entertainments, whist-drives and social evenings have been frequently organized and much appreciated by the patients.

A handsome grand piano was presented through the kind efforts of Rev. Preb. Buckingham.

A small billiard table was presented by Mr. Dodds, superintendent of the West of England Deaf and Dumb Institution, at Exeter.

A piano was purchased by the County Council for the nurses.

Three gramophones and a number of records were also purchased—and a number of new books.

HOSPITALS.

“*Ivybank*,” *Exeter*.—This useful combination of hospital for 20 beds for the County and dispensary for the Exeter Division of the County and the City of Exeter has been of the greatest service. There is a continuous increase in the number of out-patients, especially from the City, and the beds have been found of great service in treating invalided sailors and soldiers. 11 of the former and 21 of the latter have been inmates, either for observation purposes or to end their lives in comparative comfort and avoiding the infection of their relations. During the year 119 in-patients and 314 out-patients (County 71, City 243) have been treated.

“*Smyrna*,” *Torquay*.—This Institution has been of the greatest service for the same purposes as “*Ivybank*,” viz., hospital beds and dispensary. The beds are used entirely for men with advanced disease. During the year 4 sailors and 16 soldiers were admitted together with 13 insured men. Seventy in-patients and 52 out-patients have received treatment.

Barnstaple, 9, *Castle Street*.—This Institution has continued on the same lines as in 1916. The seven beds have been used to their greatest advantage, either for observation purposes, the treatment of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis or the various diseases associated with the tubercle bacillus in every part of the body. It has a large out-patient department, serving the whole of North Devon. During the year 87 in-patients and 309 out-patients have been under treatment.

Shelters.—The 61 now in circulation in different parts of the County have been fully used and their usefulness is more and more appreciated.

Health Visitors.—Owing to the shortage of numbers of the officials, very little work, in connection with tuberculosis, has been undertaken by them.

Bacteriology.—The free provision, for private Practitioners and Medical Officers of Health, has been again appreciated, 1051 samples of sputum, urine and pus have been submitted for examination, against 942, 889 and 801 for the three previous years.

An interesting analysis of the work of the Tuberculosis Officers, with particulars of the patients' conditions, will be found on Table XX.

TABLE VIII.
DEATH RATES.

Districts.	Rates per 1,000 of population.									
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Urban . . .	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
Rural . . .	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
Administrative County	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6

CANCER.

During the year, 511 (urban 256, rural 255) deaths were registered from this disease, against 583, 551, 488, 518 and 504 for the five preceding years ; giving a death rate of 1.3 per 1,000 population, against 1.5 and 1.4 for the two previous years. It will be observed that the death-rate is two decimal points below that of last year, and is the same in both urban and rural districts. No further evidence of the cause or satisfactory treatment of the disease has been forthcoming.

TABLE IX.

DEATH RATES.

Districts.	Rates per 1,000 of population									
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Urban . . .	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3
Rural . . .	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3
Administrative County	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

In former reports a separate section has been devoted to (1) Common Lodging Houses, (2) Water Supply, (3) Milk Supply, (4) Sewerage, (5) Pollution of Rivers, (6) Scavenging, (7) Slaughter Houses, (8) Factories and Workshops, (9) Bakehouses, (10) Adoptive Acts and Bye Laws, (11) Elementary Schools and (12) Housing, but owing, in the majority of cases, to the lack of information in the annual reports of the district medical officers, on account of the war, these sections have been omitted. This does not mean that the importance of the subjects has lessened, but when circumstances will allow they should receive the serious consideration of the County Council.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Under the Local Government Board's Order, 1910, the County Medical Officer is requested to include in his Annual Report "a section as to the isolation hospital accommodation available for each county district and as to the steps which should be taken to remedy any deficiency which may exist." The following table gives all the particulars of the accommodation provided, and also shows where further provision is needed. A special report has been presented showing how the different districts can be grouped for providing hospital districts, where, at present, none exist. Several

enquiries have been held, but owing to the war no plans have matured. In addition, a special report has been presented to the Council, setting forth the best means for providing isolation accommodation for small-pox, as practically the whole County, with the exception of the districts of Torquay, Ilfracombe and Plympton St. Mary, is without satisfactory accommodation.

Districts	Hospital accommodation for Ordinary Infectious Diseases.	Hospital accommodation for Small-pox.
URBAN.		
Ashburton	Nil	Nil
Axminster	Nil	Nil
Bampton	Use of Tiverton Hospital	Nil
Barnstaple	Hospital (14 beds for three diseases)	Field and two tent acquired
Bideford	Hospital (9 beds for one disease) ..	Would use present Hospital
Brixham	Hospital (4 beds)	do. do.
Buckfastleigh	Nil	Nil
Budleigh Salterton	Use of Exeter Sanatorium	Nil
Crediton	do. do.	Wooden building
Dartmouth	Temporary (6 beds)	Would use present Hospital
Dawlish	Use of Exeter Sanatorium	Nil
Exmouth	do. do.	Bungalow
Holsworthy	Nil	Nil
Honiton	Nil	Cottage
Ilfracombe	Hospital (22 beds)	Hospital (8 beds)
Ivybridge	Nil	Nil
Kingsbridge	Nil	Nil
Lynton	Hospital	Use present
Newton Abbot	Joint Hospital (with Rural, 26 beds)	Nil
Northam	Nil	Nil
Okehampton	Nil	Tent
Ottery St. Mary	Nil	Nil
Paignton	Hospital (6 beds)	Nil
Salcombe	Nil	Nil
Seaton	Nil	Nil
Sidmouth	Use of cottage and Exeter Sanatorium	Use cottage
South Molton	Nil	Tent
Tavistock	Nil	Nil
Teignmouth	Hospital (8 beds)	Nil

Tiverton	Joint Hospital (with Rural, 23 beds) ..	Acquired field for tents
Torrington	Nil	Nil
Torquay	Hospital (30 beds) ..	Hospital (8 beds)
Totnes	Nil	Nil
RURAL.		
Axminster	Nil	Nil
Barnstaple	Nil	Same as Urban
Bideford	Nil	Nil
Broadwood- widger	Nil	Nil
Crediton	Use of Exeter Sanatorium ..	Two cottages
Culmstock	Use of Tiverton Joint Hospital ..	Nil
Holsworthy	Nil	Nil
Honiton	Two cottages for 6 beds ..	Use present two cottages
Kingsbridge	Nil	Nil
Newton Abbot	Joint Hospital (with Urban, 26 beds)	Nil
Okehampton	Nil	Nil
Plympton St. Mary	Use of Plymouth Borough Hospital ..	Hospital (12 beds)
South Molton	Nil	Nil
St. Thomas	Use of Exeter Sanatorium ..	Nil
Tavistock	Nil	Nil
Tiverton	Joint Hospital (with Urban, 23 beds)	Field
Torrington	Nil	Nil
Totnes	Nil	Ground rented

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

It is unsatisfactory to report that for the last two years the number of samples submitted to the County Analyst have been decreasing in number. The rate has fallen to 1.6 per 1,000 of the population, against 2.1 and 2.4 for the two previous years. The minimum limit suggested by the Local Government Board is 2.0 per 1,000. The chief deficits were in the samples of baking powder, bread, butter, flour, lard, margarine and sugar—all important articles of diet and very liable to adulteration.

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912—During the year, 70 samples (against 45 for last year) of milk were submitted to the Analyst and two of them were found adulterated. No samples of cream were sent because war conditions prevented its sale.

The following tables give particulars of the samples taken and the activities of the different police divisions in relation to them.

Article.	No. of Samples		No. of Adulterat'ns.		No. of Prosecutions.		Amount of Fines
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1918
Arrowroot	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Baking Powder ..	33	26	..	..	..	..	..
Bread	20	3	..	..	..	..	..
Butter	64	22	..	..	..	..	..
Cheese	11	8	..	..	..	..	..
Cider	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee and Chicory ..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..
Cornflower	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoa	9	10	..	..	..	..	..
Custard Powder ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Egg Powder	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
Flour	45	11	..	..	..	..	..
Ginger	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
Jam .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Lard	16	8	..	..	..	..	..
Margarine	28	7	..	..	..	..	..
Milk	257	288	26	16	26	16	Fines varying from 10s. to £20
Mustard	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
Pepper	28	33	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	11	9	..	..	..	..	..
Sago	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Self Raising Flour ..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits and Beer ..	6	4	3	..	..	..	..
Semolina .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	18	8	..	..	..	..	..
Sweets .. ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	30	28	..	..	..	..	..
Tapioca .. ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Vinegar	6	5	..	..	..	..	..

Police Districts.	Number of Samples taken.	Different sorts of samples taken	Rate per 1,000 population.
A.	46	13	1.6
B.	13	10	0.7
C.	44	9	2.0
D.	17	1	0.4
E.	43	13	1.2
F.	155	18	3.5
G.	100	17	2.7
H.	21	8	0.8
K.	60	12	3.0
L.	16	1	1.1
M.	48	8	1.5
N.	23	8	1.0
X.	31	11	0.6

BACTERIOLOGY.

During the year specimens have been received from every district in the County, the total number being 2,692, against 2,335, 3,141, 3,910, 2,113, 2,323 and 1,308 for the six previous years. The greatest number came from Newton Abbot (urban), Bideford (urban), St. Thomas, Barnstaple (urban and rural), Teignmouth and Tiverton. The majority of specimens in these places were in connection with diphtheria, with the exception of Barnstaple where the largest number were for tuberculosis. There were 249 more specimens for diphtheria, one less for typhoid, and 159 more for tuberculosis than in the previous year.

The following tables give details of the specimens submitted :—

URBAN.

DISTRICTS.	DIPHTHERIA		TYPHOID.		TUBER- CULOSIS.		TOTALS.
	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	
Ashburton	4	11	..	..	..	2	17
Axminster .. ..	..	6	..	..	..	3	9
Bampton	1	..	..	..	..	3	4
Barnstaple	16	32	..	..	29	76	153
Bideford	31	49	..	..	12	107	199
Brixham	5	3	..	1	3	14	26
Buckfastleigh .. ..	..	8	..	..	1	7	16
Budleigh Salterton	2	1	..	..	3	6	12
Crediton	1	1	..	..	6	11	19
Dartmouth	1	3	..	..	1	8	13
Dawlish	7	14	..	..	4	18	43
Exmouth	4	12	..	..	1	17	34
Holsworthy	1	1	..	..	2	3	7
Honiton	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
Ilfracombe	4	12	..	..	9	11	36
Ivybridge .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kingsbridge	3	4	..	1	2	3	13
Lynton .. ..	..	3	..	..	1	6	10
Newton Abbot	72	201	..	..	7	30	310
Northam	2	5	..	..	1	9	17
Okehampton .. ..	..	1	..	..	3	9	13
Ottery St. Mary	3	6	..	..	1	1	11
Paignton .. ..	..	1	..	..	3	13	17
Salcombe	7	4	..	2	3	19	35
Seaton .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	18	21
Sidmouth	13	28	1	..	3	17	62
South Molton	6	14	..	..	2	8	30
Tavistock	1	..	..	..	2	4	7
Teignmouth	15	71	7	61	154
Tiverton	30	41	4	27	102
Torrington	5	6	2	12	25
Torquay	1	2	13	16
Totnes	1	1	2

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RURAL.

DISTRICTS.	DIPHTHERIA.		TYPHOID.		TUBER- CULOSIS.		TOTALS.
	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	
Axminster ..	..	3	..	..	2	5	10
Barnstaple ..	13	10	3	1	26	59	112
Bideford ..	24	17	..	..	3	12	56
Broadwoodwidge ..	..	4	..	..	3	6	13
Crediton ..	..	9	..	1	10	32	52
Culmstock ..	5	17	..	1	2	7	32
Holsworthy ..	9	11	..	1	5	11	37
Honiton ..	2	11	..	..	1	3	17
Kingsbridge ..	20	17	1	2	6	10	56
Newton Abbot ..	21	34	..	..	2	10	67
Okehampton ..	6	5	1	..	8	16	36
Plympton St. Mary ..	16	33	..	1	2	9	61
South Molton ..	..	3	..	..	9	10	22
St. Thomas ..	40	109	6	2	2	32	191
Tavistock ..	1	2	..	1	3	20	27
Tiverton ..	16	22	1	..	4	13	56
Torrington ..	2	11	..	2	6	10	31
Totnes ..	6	10	..	1	2	6	25

TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIMENS, WITH RESULTS.

DISTRICTS.	DIPHTHERIA.		TYPHOID.		TUBER- CULOSIS.		TOTALS.
	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	
URBAN ..	236	542	1	4	117	538	1438
RURAL ..	181	328	12	13	96	271	901
IVYBANK (Dispensary)	..	1	..	..	3	1	5
BARNSTAPLE (Dis- pensary) ..	9	40	..	..	1	1	51
HAWKMOOR (Sanat'm)	66	208	..	..	10	13	297
TOTALS ..	492	1119	13	17	227	824	2692

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Report of the Chief Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives (Miss Booker) :---

MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

Two hundred and sixty-nine Midwives notified their intention to practise, against two hundred and seventy-one for 1917.

	1918		1917
	208 trained		210 trained
	61 untrained		61 untrained
	—		—
Total	269	Total	271
	—		—

1. *Inspections.*

During the twelve months ending December 31st, 1918, 547 visits have been paid to midwives. Of these, 365 were trained and 182 untrained.

The trained midwives were conforming to the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, except in four instances, where warnings had to be given with regard to the entry of expectant cases as required by the Central Midwives' Board, and to two others where the midwives did not, on all occasions, wear washable dresses when attending their cases.

No serious breach of the regulations was found among the untrained midwives. Some of the midwives only attended cases in the capacity of Maternity Nurses, and notified their intention to practise as midwives in emergency.

Fourteen women were found to be practising as midwives without certificates, these were warned.

Prosecutions.

1. One woman holding a *bona fide* certificate under the Act, but who failed to notify the Local Supervising Authority since 1908, of her intention to practise, was brought before the Crownhill Magistrates in May. She was proved guilty and fined.

2. Another woman whose name was removed from the Midwives' Roll in 1914, for not complying with the rules of that Body,

was found attending cases without a doctor being present at the births. This case came before the South Molton Magistrates in June and a fine was imposed.

In both cases the defendants were also charged and found guilty for not notifying the births under the Notification of Births' Act, 1907 and 1915.

Special visits were paid in connection with seven cases of puerperal fever, and to fourteen cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

2. *Puerperal Sepsis.*

Seven cases (urban 4, rural 3) have been reported, against fourteen for 1917. Four cases occurred in the practise of medical men, the patients were nursed by trained nurses. These were all complicated cases, and two ended fatally. Two cases were reported from nursing institutions where doctors and trained nurses were in attendance. One of the patients died. The seventh case occurred in the practise of a trained midwife, who early sought medical aid. The patient had very slight symptoms and recovered.

3. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*

Fourteen cases (urban 7, rural 7) were reported against seventeen for the previous year. Six of these occurred in the practise of medical men, and the remaining eight in the practise of trained midwives. In all instances the mothers were in a condition to cause the infection.

4. *Central Midwives' Board Rules (Notifications).*

The following notifications were received :

	1918.	1917.
Requisitions for medical aid ..	248	209
Stillbirths	46	47
Laying out dead bodies	96	103
Contact with infection	14	16
Death of mother	1	1
Death of infant	6	6
	—	—
Total	411	382
	—	—

5. *Midwifery Service.*

Fourteen midwives notified their intention to practise in newly formed districts :

Bideford.	North Molton and Twitchen.
Bow.	Milton Abbot.
Dartmouth.	Cheriton Fitzpaine, Stockleigh English and Stockleigh Pomeroy.
Dawlish.	Paignton.
East Allington, Halwill and Throwleigh.	Portlemouth, Slapton & South Pool.
Filleigh & W. Buckland.	Chittlehampton.
	Denbury, Torbryan and Ipplepen.

Georgeham and Croyde.

Four nursing associations have extended their areas.

Broadclyst to include Clyst Honiton and Clyst St. Lawrence, Lewdown, part of Bratton Clovelly, Thornbury to include Bradford, and Yealmpton to include Holbeton.

There are now 102 parishes with a population of 46,597 without a satisfactory midwifery service.

NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS' ACT, 1907 AND 1915.

1. *Births.*

During the twelve months ending December 31st, 1918, 4,627 births have been notified.

	1918	1917
Notified by medical practitioners	2417	1920*
Notified by midwives	2165	1402
Notified by parents	26	22
Notified by uncertified women	19	39
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4627	3383
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Not notified but obtained from Registrar's returns	384	361
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of births	5011	3744
	<hr/>	<hr/>

2. *Stillbirths.*

Two hundred and fifteen were notified during the year.

	1918	1917
By medical practitioners	152	80
By midwives	63	42
	—	—
	215	122
	—	—

In all cases attended by medical practitioners a letter is addressed to the doctor advising that a Wassermann Test be forwarded.

In 6 instances this was considered advisable.

In the trained midwives cases, special enquiries are made by the Health Visiting Staff, and where thought necessary medical advice is suggested. Where cases occur in the practise of untrained midwives, the midwife is asked to call in medical aid.

This Act did not come into force until March 10th, 1917.

3. *Health Visitors.*

During the year there were 14 Health Visitors at work in the County. The following is a summary of the visits paid by them :

First visits to infants under one year ..	3321
Re-visits	3819
First visits to expectant mothers	201
Re-visits	282
Visits to children 1 to 5 years	956
	—
Total visits	8579
	—

The work of health visiting was greatly retarded on account of an insufficient staff, many districts being unprovided for during greater part of the year. Where health visiting by proper qualified women was carried out it met with great success, and I feel sure that with a full number of these officials much improvement in the health of mothers and children will be forthcoming in the future, as the condition of many homes are at present far from satisfactory.

4. Maternity Centres.

When the year commenced, 7 centres were in existence, and four were started during the year.

Of these, 4 were voluntary and 7 were established by the Urban Council with the aid of a grant from the County Council. Three of the four voluntary centres were during the year taken over by the Urban Councils.

The appended figures show the attendances. Severe epidemics of measles and influenza, also bad weather had a prominent part in reducing the numbers.

TOWN.	POP.	No of openings.				Mothers present.			
		Mh.	Jn.	Sep.	Dec.	Mh.	Jn.	St.	Dec.
Appledore	2629	10	3	2	1	41	7	7	
Barnstaple	12589	..	7	12	11	..	80	52	795
Bideford	7975	10	3	4	7	45	8	10	14
Brixham	7101	11	12	8	8	71	110	87	118
Dartmouth	4857	13	12	9	7	161	111	73	59
Exmouth	11175								
Ilfracombe	7607	8	13	13	10	108	76	49	82
Newton Abbot	11902	..	12	8	12	..	91	48	86
Northam	1266	10	3	3	4	20	7	3	4
Ottery St. Mary	3263	12	13	14	9	50	66	92	35
Paignton	11166	6	12	9	10	155	308	283	266
Tiverton	6411	12	9	9	12	108	73	83	80
		92	99	91	91	759	937	786	838

TOWN.	POP.	INFANTS PRESENT				CHILDREN 1—5 YEARS PRESENT.			
		Mh.	Jn.	Sp.	Dec.	Mh.	Jn.	Sp.	Dec.
Appledore	2629	39	7	7	5	3	0	0	0
Barnstaple	12589	..	55	45	70	..	51	45	41
Bideford	7975	41	8	10	14	4	0	0	0
Brixham	7101	71	110	87	73	15	18	13	8
Dartmouth	4857	68	76	45	51	137	59	52	54
Exmouth	11175								
Ilfracombe	7607	42	40	26	31	22	13	8	17
Newton Abbot	11902	..	71	27	65	..	32	12	22
Northam	1266	18	7	3	4	2	2	0	;
Ottery St. Mary	3263	21	25	39	17	35	52	64	22
Paignton	11166	155	308	263	266	17	5	17	5
Tiverton	6411	81	42	64	69	70	49	35	31
		536	749	616	665	304	272	246	200

With regard to the work of the centres, although in many instances the figures do not show large attendances, yet steady encouraging results have been accomplished.

At all the centres there have been cases of children brought in a weak condition ; later reports of these show marked improvement.

The number of expectant mothers attending is not great, but is increasing.

It is possible that the midwives have not yet realised the use of centres for their cases, and more persuasion is necessary on their part in influencing mothers to attend.

The work of the voluntary helpers is valued, and they are responsible chiefly for the social side.

At most of the centres these helpers are raising funds for the purpose of material for children's garments and other comforts for delicate infants.

The needlework and knitting classes form a special feature at several of the centres. Mothers are encouraged by this means, to have the much needed woollen garments, and others of better material and patterns than hitherto were used.

In order to help the social side by encouraging friendly intercourse among the mothers, teas are provided at most of the centres.

5. *The Local Authorities (Food Control) Order No. 1, 1918.*

Twenty applications were made to the County Medical Officer for the supply of milk under the above order.

Four applications were not granted.

One application was made for a certificate for increased supply.

The amount of milk supplied was 183 gallons.

In addition, 384 gallons have been supplied at Paignton, Ilfracombe and Tiverton, under the certificates of the Medical Officer of the centre.

No application was made for the supply of food.

From reports received from the Health Visitors the timely supply of milk was of the greatest benefit to the mothers and children concerned.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The scheme of the County Council for carrying out the duties of the Venereal Disease Regulations, 1916, of the Local Government Board were fully described in the Annual Report for last year.

Of the suggested 4 clinics (one situated in each of the more populous districts of the County) only that for the Exeter division was in operation during the year.

In this institute since it was opened in May, 1917, till the end of Dec., 1918, there have been treated 30 (male 16, female 14) in-patients and 46 out-patients (male 26, female 20), whilst 159 specimens have been submitted to the pathologist for examination.

The County Medical Officer has forwarded 18 outfits for specimens to different practitioners in the County and he has also paid £3 9s. 9d. to patients for travelling expenses, in cases where they were unable to pay their railway fares to come to the Exeter clinic for regular treatment.

During the same period 3 patients have been admitted, and 3 discharged, from St. Mary's Home, Exeter.

PORT DISTRICTS.

Barnstaple.—The Medical Officer reports that 9 vessels were inspected during the year. No infectious diseases were notified, and therefore there was no demand for the use of the Hospital Ship which is at present unfit for use.

Dartmouth and Totnes.—During the year 155 foreign and coast vessels have been inspected, on nine of them cases of sickness were discovered, but not of an infectious nature. The Sanitary Inspector reports that he found all the vessels in good sanitary condition, only a few minor defects were discovered and remedied. The Hospital Ship *Mayflower* has not been used, she is in a very unsatisfactory condition, is very leaky and has to be kept on the foreshore at present to prevent her from sinking. The Medical Officer suggest her being replaced by a more suitable vessel, as she is unfit for the reception and treatment of patients.

Exeter.—The Medical Officer reports that 41 vessels (steam 22, sailing 19) with a tonnage of 2,262, arrived in the port. Of these 30 were British and 11 French. No cases of infectious diseases or overcrowding were reported.

Kingsbridge and Salcombe.—The Medical Officer reports that there has been very little coastal and no foreign traffic during the

year and no infectious diseases or sanitary defects have been found.

Plymouth.—During the year 1,432 vessels against 1,794, 2,090, 2,317 and 2,997 for the 4 previous years were inspected by the sanitary officials. Of these 57 against 53 for the previous year were examined by the medical officer. Fifty-five vessels carrying 3,921 crew and 9,365 passengers arrived during the year from plague and cholera infected areas. There were 3,913 cases of sickness and 216 deaths investigated, against 818 and 39 respectively for the previous year. One hundred and nineteen cases of infectious diseases were removed to Hospital and 29 bodies were landed for interment. The infectious diseases were scarlet fever 2, measles 3, typhoid 2, cerebro spinal fever 1, influenza 111. With regard to the latter disease, about a dozen vessels arrived with serious epidemics of a virulent nature on board. Four of these were transports and in one of which 185 deaths and 3,500 cases of sickness had occurred.

Of the vessels inspected 117 received informal notices to remedy 718 sanitary defects, which were in the majority of cases remedied before the vessels left the port.

The inspection of food, of which there was a great deal, was carried out under difficulties, as the food inspector was still on active service, and in addition to the usual cargoes, several vessels arrived in a damaged condition necessitating the removal and disposal of their cargoes, the bulk of which was disposed of by sale. Over 1,500 tons of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The Medical Officer reports that the Hospital Ships were in good sanitary condition during the year.

Teignmouth.—No report.

METEOROLOGY, 1918.

The following table, the details of which have been taken from the Annual Report of the Meteorological Committee, gives the particulars of the weather for the year :—

District.	No. of Rain days.		No. of Fog days.		Rainfall in inches.		Mean tempera- ture.		Daily mean sunshine in hours.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
N. (Ilfracombe) . .	190	198	6	1	34.0	41.0	49.5	51.7	4.15	4.23
E. (Rousdon) . .	157	199	91	113	27.4	34.4	46.9	49.3	4.42	4.74
S. (Salcombe) . .	180	184	27	6	30.3	34.4	49.6	51.3	4.65	5.29
W. (Tavistock) .	205	225	49	57	44.5	53.9	48.1	50.0	..	..

The year was a wet one, marked by an increased rainfall in all districts, but the mean temperature and amount of sunshine were above those of the two previous years.

Gales.—These prevailed mostly at the beginning and end of the year. A very severe blizzard occurred in February, when many sheep were lost on Dartmoor.

Rainfall.—As stated, this was above the normal, and was in keeping with the rest of England. September was a very wet month having more than twice the amount of normal fall.

Dry Periods.—March, May and June were dry months, but no great drought was experienced.

Thunderstorms.—During the first four and the last three months of the year, thunderstorms were as usual frequent, especially in May and July.

Temperature.—January was cold. February and March had temperature above the normal. June had hot days but cold nights. July and August had weather of a seasonable character. September was cold. October and November were about the average whilst December was abnormally mild.

Sunshine.—Although the mean daily amount of sunshine differed very little from the normal in England and Wales generally, Devon was able to show an appreciable increase over that of the previous year.

GENERAL TABLE X.

RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

District.	Popula- tion. (Esti- mated.)	Births.		Deaths.		Principal in- fectious Diseases Deaths.		Tuberculosis Deaths.		Cancer Deaths.		Infant Mortality. Rate per 1000 births.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate
URBAN.													
Ashburton ..	2123	32	13.6	37	17.4	1	0.4	5	2.3	4	1.8	3	93.7
Axminster ..	1763	25	12.6	27	15.3	..	..	3	1.7	2	1.1	1	40.0
Bampton ..	1357	18	11.8	21	15.4	..	..	..	..	2	1.4	1	55.5
Barnstaple ..	13042	166	11.3	227	17.4	2	0.1	32	2.4	13	0.9	9	54.2
Bideford ..	7788	116	13.2	158	20.2	4	0.5	18	2.3	8	1.0	13	112.0
Brixham ..	7199	153	18.9	122	16.9	7	0.9	7	0.9	8	1.1	13	84.9
Buckfastleigh ..	2015	30	13.2	43	21.3	1	0.4	2	0.9	2	0.9	5	166.6
Budleigh Saltr'tn	2335	22	8.4	35	14.9	..	..	2	0.8	5	2.1	1	45.4
Crediton ..	3126	46	13.1	61	19.5	1	0.3	7	2.2	5	1.5	4	86.9
Dartmouth ..	5579	88	14.0	113	20.2	2	0.3	16	2.8	5	0.8	3	34.0
Dawlish ..	3747	48	11.4	56	14.9	..	..	3	0.8	1	0.2	2	41.6
Exmouth ..	11708	132	10.0	163	13.9	1	.08	14	1.1	11	0.9	7	53.0
Great Torrington	2707	44	14.5	47	17.3	2	0.7	4	1.4	2	0.7	..	..
Holsworthy ..	1240	18	12.9	17	13.7	..	..	2	1.6	1	0.8	..	..
Honiton ..	2702	40	13.2	47	17.3	1	0.3	4	1.4	4	1.4	2	50.0
Ilfracombe ..	8354	104	11.1	117	14.0	1	0.1	10	1.1	14	1.6	2	19.2
Ivybridge ..	1386	14	9.0	31	22.3	1	0.7	7	5.0	1	0.7	3	214.2
Kingsbridge ..	2568	28	9.7	40	15.5	1	0.3	1	0.3	8	3.1	2	71.4
Lynton ..	1725	22	11.3	16	9.2	..	..	1	0.5	1	0.5	..	..
Newton Abbot ..	11535	199	15.3	188	16.2	2	0.1	21	1.8	12	1.0	20	100.5
Northam ..	4938	83	15.0	111	22.4	10	2.0	8	1.6	9	1.8	2	24.0
Okehampton ..	2720	33	10.8	57	20.9	..	..	9	3.3	7	2.5	4	121.2
Ottery St. Mary	3163	44	12.4	59	18.6	2	0.6	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	113.6
Paignton ..	11953	162	12.0	207	17.3	5	0.4	21	1.7	24	2.0	11	67.8
Salcombe ..	1805	25	12.3	26	14.4	..	..	2	1.1	2	1.1	..	..
Seaton ..	1744	24	12.2	15	8.6	1	0.5	4	2.2	2	1.1	2	83.0
Sidmouth ..	4769	55	10.2	85	17.8	..	..	8	1.6	11	2.3	2	36.3
South Molton ..	2413	43	15.9	47	19.4	7	2.9	2	0.8	2	0.8	3	69.7
Tavistock ..	3701	50	12.0	65	17.5	..	..	5	1.3	11	2.9	3	60.0
Teignmouth ..	8973	89	8.8	135	15.4	4	0.4	17	1.8	10	1.1	10	112.3
Tiverton ..	7830	117	11.9	117	13.4	6	0.6	10	1.1	10	1.1	5	42.7
Torquay ..	30710	214	11.9	622	20.2	13	0.4	73	2.3	49	1.5	31	75.2
Totnes ..	3337	49	13.1	78	23.3	6	1.8	13	3.8	5	1.4	4	81.6
URBAN	182955	2531	12.3	3190	17.4	81	0.4	336	1.7	256	1.3	173	68
RURAL.													
Axminster ..	8468	140	14.7	132	15.5	..	..	11	1.2	12	1.4	5	35.7
Barnstaple ..	16551	257	13.8	243	14.6	6	0.3	28	1.6	21	1.2	6	23.3
Bideford ..	5376	104	17.2	91	16.9	2	0.3	7	1.3	8	1.4	8	76.9
Broadwoodwidge	1681	42	22.3	27	16.0	..	..	1	0.5	4	2.3	..	..
Crediton ..	9235	131	12.6	156	16.8	1	0.1	16	1.7	12	1.2	11	83.9
Culmstock ..	2580	40	13.8	43	16.6	..	..	3	1.1	4	1.5	4	100.0
Holsworthy ..	6318	110	15.5	109	17.2	2	0.3	4	0.6	7	1.1	8	72.7
Honiton ..	8121	116	12.7	116	14.2	..	..	7	.8	12	1.4	4	34.4
Kingsbridge ..	10039	154	13.6	168	16.7	..	..	14	1.3	14	1.3	11	71.4
Newton Abbot ..	16421	252	13.6	260	15.8	10	0.6	32	1.9	28	1.7	17	67.4
Okehampton ..	11939	195	14.5	233	19.5	2	0.1	21	1.7	19	1.5	16	82.0
Ottery St. Mary	17785	316	15.8	284	15.9	9	0.5	35	1.9	19	1.0	23	72.7
St. Thomas ..	21975	324	13.1	344	15.6	5	0.2	34	1.5	20	0.9	21	64.8
South Molton ..	9101	145	14.2	168	18.4	5	0.5	9	0.9	14	1.5	9	62.0
Tavistock ..	12977	196	13.4	213	16.4	9	0.6	22	1.6	18	1.3	15	76.5
Tiverton ..	13238	196	13.2	184	13.8	3	0.2	13	0.9	11	0.8	17	86.7
Torrington ..	7256	133	16.3	148	20.3	6	0.8	11	1.5	19	2.6	18	135.3
Totnes ..	10134	153	13.4	161	15.8	2	0.1	13	1.2	13	1.2	11	71.8
RURAL.	189195	3004	14.1	3080	16.2	62	0.3	281	1.3	255	1.3	204	67
ADMINISTRATIVE													
COUNTY	372150	5535	13.2	6270	16.8	143	0.3	617	1.6	511	1.3	377	68

TABLE XI.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1918.

DISTRICTS.			All causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Diarrhoea.	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	Congenital Debility.	Violence, apart from Suicide.	Suicide.	Other Defined Diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.	Special Causes already included.	Cerebro-Spinal.	Poliomyelitis	
URBAN.																																					
Ashburton	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	1	..	4	..	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
Axminster	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Bampton	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..
Barnstaple	..	..	227	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	27	3	2	13	1	..	13	9	17	3	1	3	1	..	8	..	..	..	7	3	88	..	..	..	..
Bideford	..	..	158	..	..	3	..	1	..	38	..	15	..	3	8	..	1	18	12	14	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	2	35	..	..	..	..	..
Brixham	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	2	3	16	1	7	..	..	8	..	..	16	8	11	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	3	38	..	..	..	..	..
Buckfastleigh	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	13	..	..	..	..	..
Budleigh Salterton	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	5	..	..	3	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	3	9	..	..	..	..	..
Crediton	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	4	1	2	5	..	..	..	8	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Dartmouth	..	..	113	..	..	..	2	..	20	..	14	..	2	5	..	1	8	7	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	1	3	38	..	1	..	..	..
Dawlish	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	2	1	26	..	..	..	..	..
Exmouth	..	..	163	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	9	3	2	11	1	2	29	11	14	2	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	5	2	53	..	..	..	..	..
Great Torrington,	47	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	2	..	1	5	6	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Holsworthy	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Honiton	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Ilfracombe	..	..	117	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	9	..	1	14	..	1	16	7	7	3	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	39	..	4	..	..	..
Ivybridge	..	..	31	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	5	..	2	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
Kingsbridge	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Lynton	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
Newton Abbot	188	1	..	1	..	1	27	..	18	1	2	12	..	1	15	11	15	5	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	3	60	..	2	..	..	..	..
Northam	111	..	..	5	4	..	1	35	..	7	..	1	9	..	..	9	7	5	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	2	2	17	..	1	..	..	..	..
Okehampton	57	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	7	..	2	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ottery St. Mary	59	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	4	..	1	5	..	..	11	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	17	..	1	..	..	..	..
Paignton	207	1	..	2	..	1	..	29	..	19	..	2	24	..	..	34	8	14	..	1	3	1	..	6	1	..	10	3	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salcombe	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Seaton	15	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sidmouth	85	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	1	11	..	..	11	4	6	2	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	1	3	27	..	1	..	..	..	..
South Molton	47	..	..	4	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavistock	65	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	..	2	11	..	1	6	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teignmouth	135	..	..	2	..	1	11	..	17	..	..	10	1	1	17	7	9	3	1	1	4	..	6	..	..	1	2	38	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tiverton	..	..	117	..	..	..	2	2	9	1	7	..	3	10	1	1	15	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	2	3	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
Torquay	622	..	..	5	..	2	4	84	..	63	2	8	49	2	2	72	30	38	11	1	3	2	..	17	2	2	9	8	204	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totnes	78	..	..	1	..	1	4	13	..	10	..	3	5	..	5	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3190	3	..	28	4	14	24	422	3	280	1	45	256	6	12	353	173	212	50	10	20	16	..	96	6	6	68	56	9	992	15	..	..	..	..
RURAL.																																					
Axminster	132	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	10	1	..	12	..	..	11	14	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	1	47	..	1	..	..	..	..
Barnstaple	243	1	..	4	..	..	1	22	..	22	2	4	21	1	1	26	14	17	5	1	5	1	..	11	..	..	3	7	67	..	5	..	..	..	..
Bideford	91	..	..	1	..	1	..	20	..	5	..	2	8	..	..	8	5	9	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	5	16	..	2	..	..	..	..
Broadwoodwidge	27	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crediton	156	1	..	..	..	..	18	..	15	..	1	12	..	..	21	14	8	3	1	1	2	..	4	..	..	4	4	42	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Culmstock	43	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	..	1	4	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holsworthy	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	1	17	..	3	..	1	7	..	..	18	9	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	3	30	..	1	..	..	..	..
Honiton	116	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	5	2	..	12	..	1	17	3	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	37	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kingsbridge	168	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	13	..	1	14	..	2	32	9	8	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	5	1	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newton Abbot	260	..	..	2	3	3	28	..	27	..	5	28	..	1	41	15	10	3	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	7	1	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Okehampton	233	..	..	..	2	..	41	..	16	2	3	19	..	..	15	11	19	4	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	1	8	4	74	..	2	..	..	..	..
Ottery St. Mary	284	..	..	4	..	3	51	1	29	2	4	19	1	1	34	16	22	2	..	..	1	..	7	1	1	8	6	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Molton	168	..	..	..	4	..	21	1	8	..	1	14	..	2	17	13	22	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	1	51	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
St. Thomas	344	..	..	4	..	1	54	..	28	1	5	20	1	..	45	34	32	4	2	2	..	..	14	..	1	9	12	72	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tavistock	..	..	213	1	..	3	..	1	35	1	20	1	1	18	..	2	23	7	7	1																	

TABLE XII.
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DEVON, 1918.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	SEX.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.									AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.								
		All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES	M. F.	1406 1724	106 67	28 27	52 51	63 79	66 132	208 266	359 323	584 779	1527 1553	122 82	29 30	39 29	66 53	73 102	205 255	355 334	638 668
1 Enteric Fever	M. F.	1 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2	.. 1	1..	....
2 Small-pox	M. F.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3 Measles	M. F.	15 13	3 4	4 4	5 4	2 1	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11 12	.. 1	2 3	6 3	3 4	.. ..	.. 1	....	....
4 Scarlet Fever	M. F.	.. 4	.. ..	.. ..	1 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 Whooping cough ..	M. F.	6 8	2 3	2 2	1 3	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 14	3 8	.. 3	1 2	.. 1	....	....	....	....
6 Diphtheria and croup	M. F.	12 12	.. ..	.. ..	3 5	8 6	1 ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	4 3	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	3 1	.. ..	.. ..	1..	....
7 Influenza	M. F.	173 249	7 3	8 2	15 9	12 26	18 52	60 88	37 31	16 38	186 225	8 7	4 7	13 6	14 23	23 33	66 98	40 24	18 27
8 Erysipelas	M. F.	1 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	1 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	1 3	.. 2
9 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M. F.	142 138	.. ..	1 ..	1 1	5 9	24 35	68 65	39 21	4 7	113 124	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	5 7	27 30	46 45	22 37	13 4
10 Tuberculous Meningitis	M. F.	4 7	.. ..	.. ..	2 3	1 2	1 ..	.. 1	.. 1	.. ..	9 5	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	7 ..	1 3	.. ..	1..	....
11 Other tuberculous diseases	M. F.	22 23	1 3	1 ..	4 2	4 2	3 6	6 5	2 5	1 ..	16 14	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	2 4	1 2	4 5	6 2	1 1
12 Cancer, malignant disease	M. F.	101 155	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	2 11	38 63	59 81	102 153	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	3 13	34 64	63 76
13 Rheumatic Fever	M. F.	5 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	3 ..	1 ..	.. 1	1 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2	1 ..	.. 1
14 Meningitis	M. F.	4 8	.. ..	.. 2	.. 1	2 3	.. 2	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	8 4	.. ..	.. 1	1 1	4 ..	.. 1	3 1	....	....
15 Organic heart disease	M. F.	159 194	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	2 3	3 1	8 16	42 46	104 127	169 209	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 4	13 14	50 46	103 145
16 Bronchitis	M. F.	79 94	13 4	3 4	1 5	.. 1	.. 1	2 2	12 9	48 68	103 97	8 6	3 2	3 ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 1	19 13	67 75
17 Pneumonia (all forms)	M. F.	103 109	14 6	6 5	10 12	9 8	3 14	15 27	25 17	21 20	133 91	18 7	13 9	7 9	4 6	.. 6	25 18	34 17	32 19
18 Other respiratory diseases	M. F.	26 24	.. 1	.. 1	.. ..	.. 1	.. 1	2 4	9 7	15 9	20 21	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 2	2 2	5 2	3 6	7 9
19 Diarrhoea, etc. ..	M. F.	14 9	6 2	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	1 4	3 2	12 7	5 1	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	2 2	4 3
20 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	M. F.	5 15	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 5	.. 3	1 3	1 4	2 ..	8 11	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	4 1	.. 2	2 3	1 5	....
21 Cirrhosis of Liver ..	M. F.	12 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	6 3	4 1	3 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 2	1 2
21A Alcoholism	M. F.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
22 Nephritis and Bright's disease	M. F.	49 47	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. 1	3 5	18 20	26 21	52 42	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	2 2	2 7	25 18	22 14
23 Puerperal Fever ..	M. F.	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 3	.. 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 2	....	....
24 Parturition, apart from puerperal Fever	M. F.	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9..	....	....
25 Congenital debility, etc.	M. F.	42 26	41 25	.. 1	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	53 35	53 34	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	....	....	....
26 Violence, apart from suicide	M. F.	42 14	.. 1	.. ..	5 2	7 ..	5 1	10 ..	9 2	6 8	53 9	1 ..	2 1	.. 1	6 ..	5 1	12 1	17 1	10 4
27 Suicide	M. F.	7 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	1 1	5 1	1 ..	23 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 1	1 3	17 2	2 ..
28 Other defined diseases	M. F.	431 548	18 13	.. 6	3 2	6 8	4 9	22 26	107 89	271 395	432 433	25 18	2 3	3 4	8 3	6 9	19 28	76 84	293 284
29 Causes ill-defined or unknown	M. F.	11 4	1 2	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 2	.. 5	2 ..	10 10	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 1	1 6	2 2

TABLE XIII.
1918.
SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS.
URBAN DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

